United Nations A/ES-10/363–S/2006/858

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 November 2006

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 1 November 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to wage its brutal military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the Gaza Strip, while the international community continues to espouse a muted response. In the past two days alone, Israeli occupying forces killed nine more Palestinians, while at least 50 others were injured, including an 11-year-old boy and a mother of three. Most of the deaths that have been inflicted on the Palestinian people by the Israeli occupying forces occurred in the town of Khaza'a, east of Khan Younis, and in the town of Beit Hanoun, north of Gaza City. This tragic death toll is aggravated by the Israeli occupying forces blocking medical crews from accessing the injured and dead in Beit Hanoun in particular, as well as the siege imposed by the occupying forces against Beit Hanoun Hospital. Adding to the alarm of Palestinian residents and observers are the clear intentions of the Israeli forces to further escalate the situation on the ground by expanding the military assault on the Gaza Strip. In Rafah, a large number of Israeli military armoured vehicles, tanks and bulldozers occupied Gaza International Airport on Tuesday, 31 October 2006, and Israeli soldiers called on residents to evacuate their homes. Official Israeli declarations have also made it clear that the ongoing military assault is the largest of its kind against the Gaza Strip since June 2006.

Over the past four months, the Israeli occupation war machine has bombarded Gaza unabatedly, causing a high number of deaths and injuries to the civilian population. These atrocities come at a time when two alarming developments have taken place. On Monday, 30 October 2006, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert declared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Israeli occupation forces will expand its operations in Gaza. That declaration was endorsed by the Israeli security cabinet at its meeting today. This escalated Israeli aggression also comes only a day after Avigdor Lieberman, head of the extremist party Israel Beytenu, joined the Israeli Government in the position of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Strategic Threats. The Israeli Prime Minister's alliance with

06-59765 (E) 021106

Lieberman, who is notoriously known for his openly declared anti-Palestinian sentiments, should be cause for concern for the international community as a whole.

In line with the above-mentioned developments, it is starkly evident that Israel, the occupying Power, intends to escalate the situation on the ground by causing as much death and destruction as possible in the Occupied Palestinian Territory through the deliberate use of excessive, indiscriminate and completely disproportionate force against the Palestinian population. Indeed, in both word and action, the occupying Power has indicated that it will continue with its aggression and illegal policies, further compounding the suffering of the Palestinian people, who are already forced to bear inhumane conditions under its brutal occupation. Hence, we continue to call on the international community to take action to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its military attacks and to scrupulously abide by international law, particularly the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 268 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 25 October 2006 (A/ES-10/362-S/2006/843), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret to inform you that, since our last letter to you, at least 15 more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,304.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

United Nations S/2006/859

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 November 2006

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Letter dated 1 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the letter of your predecessor dated 17 October 2006 (S/2006/819), in which he informed me that the members of the Security Council had taken note of my intention expressed in my letter of 28 September 2006 (S/2006/778) to continue the activities of the United Nations support team to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission with funding from the regular budget.

As requested by the members of the Council, I attach further information and clarification on the activities expected to be performed by the Mixed Commission in 2007 and following years and on those activities to be performed by the United Nations team (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

06-59922 (E) 031106

Annex

Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission: Coming activities to be performed

1. The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission was established to follow up the implementation of the 10 October 2002 ruling of the International Court of Justice on the territorial dispute between the two countries. The Mixed Commission is composed of Cameroon, Nigeria, and the United Nations. It is chaired by A. Ould Abdallah, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. The United Nations team is entrusted with the implementation of the Mixed Commission's mandate which covers the following areas:

- Technical and substantive support in political, legal and economic affairs, including for the preparation of meetings and field visits
- Field support for the demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries — pertaining to cartographic work, surveying and field assessments — and oversight of the implementation of projects by external contractors, including the pillar emplacement (as financed through voluntary contributions)
- Monitoring the situation in areas of withdrawal and transfer of authority (Lake Chad area, along the land boundary and the Bakassi peninsula)
- Advising on confidence-building measures, including the reactivation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission

2. Activities scheduled for 2007 include:

- Regular meetings of the Mixed Commission and of its ad hoc working groups, as well as of the Follow-up Committee of the Greentree Agreement
- Continuing the demarcation exercise along the 1,700 km land boundary (this border is longer than the combined borders of Timor-Leste/Indonesia, Iraq/Kuwait and Eritrea/Ethiopia under the United Nations demarcation processes). A total of 460 km have already been demarcated and around 750 km are expected to be demarcated by 2007
- Carrying out activities related to the civilian observation following the peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in some 40 villages in the Lake Chad area and along the land boundary and in the Bakassi peninsula
- Addressing issues related to the needs of the affected populations in border areas
- Reporting on the application by both Cameroon and Nigeria, of relevant international instruments to ensure respect for the rights of the affected populations
- Making recommendations on such confidence-building measures as the development of projects to promote joint economic ventures and cross-border cooperation
- Supporting the meetings of the Lake Chad Basin Commission scheduled for 2007

- Sustaining the efforts of the African Development Bank towards progress in the multi-donor project for the Enugu (Nigeria) — Mutengene (Cameroon) cross-border road
- Completing outstanding issues, further to the delineation of the maritime boundary expected to be finalized by 2006
- Contributing to an agreement on the tri-point between Cameroon, Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea
- Seeking further voluntary contributions as urged by the Security Council and the General Assembly

Activities to take place after 2007 include

- Continuing the demarcation on the remaining segments of the land boundary, which is estimated to be completed by 2008
- Monitoring and supporting the obligations of the parties in the Bakassi peninsula in conformity with the Greentree Agreement, which defines a zone to remain under Nigerian administration until 2008
- Following up the rights of affected populations in border areas, based on the progress in the demarcation exercise along the land boundary, and according to the Greentree Agreement on the Bakassi peninsula
- Continuing monitoring progress in joint economic ventures and cross-border cooperation activities
- Following up the activities of both the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Gulf of Guinea Cooperation Council

United Nations A/61/555–S/2006/860

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 2 November 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of Israeli air, sea and land violations during the month of October 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-59952 (E) 061106 061106

Annex to the identical letters dated 2 November 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during the month of October 2006

Land violations								
Air violations				Sea violations	Ground violations			Sea violations
Military jet	Reconnaissance aircraft	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting at fishers and fishermen over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of firebombs, dropping of artillery missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory	
11	31	1	43	4	—	32	6	85

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and activities from 23 to 31 October 2006

Air violations

On 23 October 2006, between 1007 hours and 1150 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew Aalma al-Chaab and circled between the town of Maarake and the southern border. It departed over Rmaich, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On the same date, between 1214 hours and 1305 hours, four enemy Israeli warplanes overflew the Shab'a Farms and circled over regions of the South and the western Bekaa. Two of them headed north as far as Ras Beirut, and then south where the four met up again and headed north to Al-Batroun. They returned south over the sea off Al-Naqoura, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On the same date, between 1412 hours and 1615 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew Rmaich and circled over the region of the South. It departed over Aalma al-Chaab, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On the same date, between 1607 hours and 1810 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Al-Naqoura and circled over the regions of the South. It departed over Al-Naqoura, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On the same date, between 2045 hours and 2315 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Tebnine, Marjaayoun, Jezzine, Al-Naqoura, Al-Mansouri, Al-Nabatiye, Al-Khardali and the occupied Shab'a Farms, thereby violating Lebanese airspace.

On 24 October 2006, between 1000 hours and 1145 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Al-Naqoura, Tebnine, Bent Jbail and Al-Nabatiye, thereby violating Lebanese airspace.

On 25 October 2006, between 1435 hours and 1445 hours, two enemy Israeli helicopters overflew the Blue Line in the area of Rmaich — Aaita al-Chaab in Lebanese territory opposite the enemy's Biranit outpost, thereby violating Lebanese airspace.

On 26 October 2006, between 1010 hours and 1315 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the town of Rmaich and circled over the region of the South. It departed over the aforementioned town, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On the same date, between 1300 hours and 1617 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Al-Biyada and circled over the southern regions. It departed over Aalma al-Chaab, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On the same date, between 1626 hours and 1925 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Al-Biyada and circled over the southern regions. It departed over Aalma al-Chaab, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On 27 October 2006, between 2029 hours and 2250 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the town of Kfar Kila, headed towards the Bekaa and circled over the areas of Rayak and Baalbek. It departed over the area of Al-Ghaziye, having violated Lebanese airspace.

On 31 October 2006, at 0900 hours, eight enemy Israeli aircraft overflew Rmaich in a northerly direction as follows: four aircraft circled over regions of the South. They left Lebanese airspace at 1005 hours over Rmaich. Four aircraft went as far as Chekka and circled between Chekka and Beirut. They left Lebanese airspace at 0945 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura. They were met with ground-based anti-aircraft fire from the Palestinians in Al-Naima and from the Lebanese Army in Safl al-Hawa and Bent Jbail.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 24 October 2006, between 1720 hours and 1730 hours, 20 Israeli soldiers and five fighting vehicles entered Lebanese territory near the United Nations outpost in Al-Aabbassiye (in the occupied part of Ghajar).

On the same date, between 1345 hours and 1400 hours, enemy Israeli forces strafed the area around their outpost in Ruwaysat al-Alam (inside the occupied Shab'a Farms) with medium-weapons fire.

On 28 October 2006, between 1530 hours and 1730 hours, enemy Israeli forces proceeded to remove the metal fence from their Radar outpost (inside the occupied Shab'a Farms).

On 30 October 2006, between 1245 hours and 1300 hours, Israeli enemy forces fired several rounds of light machine-gun fire from their Radar outpost inside the occupied Shab'a Farms in the direction of the area surrounding the aforementioned outpost.

On the same date, between 2200 hours and 2230 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired eight flare shells from one of their outposts inside occupied Palestinian territory over the border between Lebanese and occupied Palestinian territory opposite the towns of Aaita al-Chaab and Rmaich.

Israeli border activities

On 30 October 2006, between 1000 hours and 1615 hours, enemy Israeli forces proceeded to erect a transmission tower at their helipad position inside occupied Palestinian territory across from the towns of Aaita al-Chaab and Rmaich.

On the same date, between 1320 hours and 1350 hours, enemy Israeli forces set up an observation camera on a transmission tower inside Palestinian territory opposite the town of Dhaira.

On the same date, between 1450 hours and 1520 hours, a trencher belonging to enemy Israeli forces engaged in digging activities along the border strip opposite the town of Yarine (west of Birket Risha), accompanied by an enemy patrol.

United Nations S/2006/861

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 November 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Under instructions from my Government, I am sending to you herewith the agreement on cessation of hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement which was signed by the parties on 26 August 2006 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Francis K. **Butagira**
Permanent Representative

06-60238 (E) 061106

Annex to the letter dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and Lord's Resistance Army/Movement

Juba, the Sudan

This Agreement (herein referred to as the "Agreement") signed **BETWEEN** the Government of the Republic of Uganda (GoU) and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement (LRA/M); both parties hereinafter referred to as "the Parties", **witnesseth that:**

WHEREAS the GoU and the LRA/M are currently engaged in peace negotiations in Juba, Southern Sudan, being mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS);

DETERMINED to bring back peace to Northern Uganda and the conflict affected areas in Eastern Uganda thereby consolidating peace throughout the country;

CONVINCED of the urgent need for reconciliation at the individual, community and national levels;

COMMITTED to finding comprehensive and durable solutions to the conflict by peaceful means and through dialogue;

DETERMINED to end the effects of the conflict on the peoples of Uganda, Sudan and the Region;

RECOGNISING the progress we have made in our negotiations so far;

COGNISANT of the need to create a conducive environment for the successful completion of the peace talks

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows:

1. Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities

The Parties agree to cease all hostile military action aimed at each other and any other action that may undermine the Peace Talks.

2. Hostile Propaganda

The Parties agree to cease hostile media and other propaganda campaigns, including any action that undermines the standing of the other.

3. Surfacing of LRA Forces

The Parties agree that the forces of the LRA shall surface wherever they may be present.

4. Assembly Process of the LRA in the Sudan

a) The Parties agree that places of worship in Uganda, designated in consultation with religious leaders, may serve as sanctuary for the LRA forces, if they so choose, from which they will proceed to Assembly Areas.

b) The Parties agree that all LRA forces in Uganda and Sudan will assemble at **Owiny-ki-Bul** in Eastern Equatoria State on the eastern side of the River Nile and those in the DRC at **Ri-Kwangba** in Western Equatoria State on the western side of River Nile.

5. Safe Passage for LRA Forces

On commencement of the Cessation of Hostilities, the Government of Uganda shall order its Armed Forces to guarantee safe passage to the LRA within Uganda to enable them to move to the designated Assembly Areas.

6. Monitoring and Protection at the Assembly Areas

a) The Sudan People's Liberation Army shall monitor and protect the LRA at the Assembly Areas.

b) In the event of failure of the peace talks, the LRA shall be allowed to leave the Assembly Areas peacefully.

7. Communication of the Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities

The Parties shall ensure that the terms of this Agreement are widely communicated to their forces and all concerned, through, but not necessarily limited to;

i. Normal military communication,
ii. Media Houses, both local and international,
iii. Messages through places of worship and local councils,
iv. Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations.

8. Completion of Movement of LRA to Assembly Areas

The LRA shall complete their movement to the designated Assembly Areas within three (3) weeks of the declaration of the Cessation of Hostilities. In the event the assembly process is not completed within three (3) weeks, the Parties shall review the situation.

9. Supervision/Monitoring of the Implementation

a) There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Mediator and shall be composed of:

i. Team leader who shall be a senior SPLA military officer appointed by GoSS in consultation with the Parties,
ii. Two representatives, each of the two parties.
iii. Two senior military officers appointed by the African Union (AU),

b) In the implementation of its functions, the CHMT shall be in regular contact with the civil and political leaders and the Mediator.

c) The Terms of Reference for the Team shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

i. Monitoring the implementation of this Agreement,
ii. Investigation and verification of any allegation of violations,
iii. Amicable resolution of any disagreement arising out of the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement,
iv. Analyzing and reporting events and trends to the Mediator, who will brief the Parties and the public on the progress,
v. Reporting violations to the Mediator and cases which could not be amicably resolved,
vi. When necessary, drafting joint statements to be approved by the Mediator,
vii. Arranging security and escort to ensure safe arrival of LRA forces to the agreed upon Assembly Areas,
viii. Determination of sanctuary referred to in point 4(a), above,
ix. Monitoring the delivery of basic assistance to the LRA in the Assembly Areas.
x. Recommending any additional Assembly Areas, if need arises.

10. Provision of Basic Services

a) The Government of Southern Sudan shall provide food and service support to the LRA at the Assembly Areas.

b) In the course of assembling the forces of the LRA, the GoSS may, in collaboration with the LRA and specialized humanitarian agencies, assist the LRA in its declared intention to re-locate and make separate provisions for any non-essential members of the LRA in the care of specialized humanitarian agencies.

11. Renewal of Terms of the Agreement

After the assembly of the LRA in the Assembly Areas, the Agreement shall be renewed bi-weekly upon review of the progress of the negotiation and compliance by the parties.

12. Commencement of the Agreement

This Agreement shall come into force at 0600 hrs on Tuesday, 29th August 2006 upon declaration thereof by the Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Armed Forces and the Leader of the LRA/M.

13. **Dispute Resolution**

Any dispute arising from the implementation and/or interpretation of this Agreement raised by the CHMT shall be resolved by the Mediation Team.

In witness of the above, the duly authorized representatives of the Parties have signed this Agreement on the 26th day of August, 2006.

Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda (Dr)
Minister of Internal Affairs and
Head of GoU Delegation

Mr. Martin Ojul
Leader of the LRA/M Delegation

26/8/2006

Witnessed by:
H.E. Lt. General Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon (PhD)
Vice President, Government of Southern Sudan
And Mediator of the Peace Talks.

Dated the 26th August, 2006.

United Nations A/ES-10/364 S/2006/862

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Security-General and the President of the Security Council

Since Wednesday, 1 November 2006, the Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 28 Palestinians, including two children under the age of four, women and elderly, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The overwhelming majority of those killed and injured during this period by violent and lethal military raids and attacks by Israel, the occupying Power, in the northern Gaza Strip area, particularly in the town of Beit Hanoun, were civilians.

Using tanks, helicopter gunships and bulldozers, the Israeli occupying forces unleashed the largest aggression Israel has conducted in the Gaza Strip in months, under the name of "Operation Autumn Clouds". Today, Israeli occupying forces opened fire at approximately 300 Palestinian women who were marching towards Beit Hanoun in an attempt to break the three-day siege of the town and rescue more than 60 Palestinians in the town's Al-Nasr mosque, which had been surrounded by Israeli occupying forces. The Israeli forces indiscriminate fire resulted in the killing of 40-year-old Rajaa' Abu Odeh and 40-year-old In'aam Salem, as well as the injury of at least 25 others, a number of whom remain in critical condition; a journalist who was recovering the demonstration was also injured. Israel, the occupying Power has also continued its criminal practice of extrajudicial killing. Overnight, the Israeli occupying forces targeted a vehicle in an aerial attack outside a mosque in Gaza City, killing all four men inside. Five people were also wounded in the attack. Also, in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus in the West Bank, the Israeli occupying forces killed 14-year-old Ibrahim Skarneh while he was attempting to save his brother, who was the target of an extrajudicial assassination at the hands of Israeli "Special Forces".

These dramatic events have occurred following my letter to you on 1 November 2006, in which we warned that, in the absence of a clear and strong position by the international community demanding an immediate cessation of

06-60263 (E) 061106

Israel's military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population under
occupation, the continuation of Israel's military rampage against the Palestini
people in the Gaza Strip and throughout the rest of the Occupied Palestini
Territory will continue with yet more devastating consequences. The Securi
Council's responsibility towards the continuing deteriorating situation and crisis
the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, is unquestionable.
this regard, the Council's failure to uphold its main responsibility for
maintenance of international peace and security is glaring, cannot be overlooked a
must be addressed.

In line with the above-mentioned developments, it is starkly evident th
Israel, the occupying Power, is escalating the situation on the ground by causing
much death and destruction as possible in the Occupied Palestinian Territo
through the deliberate use of excessive, indiscriminate and complete
disproportionate force against the Palestinian population. Indeed, in both word a
action, the occupying Power has indicated that it will in fact continue with
aggression and illegal policies, further compounding the suffering of the Palestini
people, who are already forced to bear inhumane conditions under its bru
occupation. Hence, we continue to call on the international community to ta
action to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease immediately its milita
aggression, to withdraw its forces to its positions outside Gaza and to scrupulous
abide by international law, particularly the provisions of the Fourth Gene
Convention, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 269 letters to you regardi
the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusale
since 28 September 2000. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/43
S/2000/921) to 1 November 2006 (A/ES-10/363-S/2006/858), constitute a ba
record of the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against
Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, St
terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestini
people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrat
must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret to info
you that, since our last letter to you, at least 22 more Palestinians have been kill
by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed sin
September 2000 to 4,326.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and
annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of
General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Manso**
Ambassa
Permanent Obser

Annex to the identical letters dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Thursday, 26 October 2006 to Friday, 3 November 2006)

Thursday, 26 October 2006

1. Suhail Abdul Razeq Al-Majdalawi
2. Ahmad Kamal Al-Braim (18)
3. Lami Abu Lehya

Friday, 27 October 2006

1. Fadi Nimer Subeh
2. Mostafa Jabr Zalat (18)
3. Ahmad Hassan Abu Hassan

Saturday, 28 October 2006

Ni'mat Odwan

Monday, 30 October 2006

Mazen Mohammad Abu Odeh

Tuesday, 31 October 2006

1. Zaki Al-Najjar
2. Shadi Khaled Al-Njjar
3. Mohammad Waheed Al-Najjar

Wednesday, 1 November 2006

1. Mohammad Mahmoud Fayyad
2. Tareq Mostafa Nasser
3. Ahmad Youssef Sa'adat (18)
4. Hossam Mohammad Abu Harbeed
5. Fayez Mohammad Zwaydi
6. Khalil Hamad
7. Ahmad Jihad Odwan
8. Mohammad Saleh Al-Masri
9. Bassem Al-Jammal
10. Essam Abu Odeh
11. Ziab Jabr Al-Bassiouni (65)
12. Youssef Rouhi Aql
13. Hassan Salah
14. Mohammad Sameer Mahmoud (18)

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,326.

15. Sami Abu Sil'aa
16. Baraa' Fayyad (3)

Thursday, 2 November 2006

1. Tamer Ali Halas
2. Ammar Riyad Moush'taha
3. Mohammad Talal Farahat

Friday, 3 November 2006

1. Rajaa' Abu Odeh
2. In'aam Salem
3. Ahmad Sahweel
4. Hamza Karsou' (17)
5. Hamdi Ramadan Abdel Dayem (16)
6. Abd Subeh (14)
7. Ibrahim Skarneh (14)

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 8 and 19

General debate

Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 November 2006, addressed to you by Murat Soysal, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Representation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 8 and 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-60367 (E) 081106

Annex to the letter dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the remarks made on 22 September 2006 by the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Mavroyiannis, at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly and, in exercise of the right of reply, would like to bring to your kind attention the following.

It is regrettable to observe that the Greek Cypriot representative once again chose to exploit the United Nations platform in order to mislead the international community regarding the developments in the Cyprus issue at a time when the Turkish Cypriot side, with the full support of Turkey, has been doing its utmost for the favourable conclusion of the current process that was initiated by the 8 July agreement reached between the two leaders on the island.

The fact, as acknowledged by all concerned parties, is that the Turkish Cypriot people have proven their commitment to achieve the reunification of the island by overwhelmingly voting in favour of your plan at the referendums of 24 April 2004. However, the Greek Cypriot Administration, which has become more and more entrenched in the status quo since the referendums, continues to express its baseless allegations against the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey.

It should be reiterated that, following the referendums, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus maintained its vision for a comprehensive solution and reunification of the island, despite the uncompromising stance of the Greek Cypriot leadership, which culminated in the rejection of your plan. The results of a recent survey conducted by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation in the South, demonstrated that almost half of the Greek Cypriots (48 per cent) do not want to live together with the Turkish Cypriots (the Greek Cypriot daily, *Cyprus Mail*, dated 5 April 2006), in other words, they are in favour of partition. Thus, claiming that the Turkish Cypriot side has secessionist aspirations and Turkey is supporting the Turkish Cypriot side in that regard is totally misleading.

Speaking in unison with his leader, Mr. Mavroyiannis alleges that political equality of the two sides is not part of the United Nations parameters, whereas the international community and relevant treaties endorsed the political equality of the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots. As you are well aware, the principle of political equality is a fundamental United Nations parameter on the Cyprus issue, which was accordingly included in the 8 July agreement on the establishment of the technical committees and working groups.

The crux of the matter is that the Greek Cypriot leadership is still not ready to share power and prosperity with the Turkish Cypriot side in a federal structure based on bizonality and political equality. In line with this policy, the Greek Cypriot leadership is obviously attempting to undermine this well-established United Nations parameter and envision annexing the Turkish Cypriots as a minority to the so-called recognized "State", which usurped the title of the Republic in 1963.

It is our considered opinion that the Greek Cypriot Administration should be reminded that its counterpart is the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, within the context of the efforts to find a settlement in Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot Administration, by manipulating its unjust European Union membership and

bypassing the Turkish Cypriot side as its counterpart, is trying to extract unilateral concessions from Turkey regarding the Cyprus issue. It has become clear from recent efforts of the Greek Cypriot Administration that it is using the European Union membership card to secure a settlement in line with its political ambitions. Under these circumstances, it is the Greek Cypriot side which needs to prove its sincerity by matching words with concrete actions in order to find a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem on the established United Nations parameters.

With reference to the accusations by the Greek Cypriot representative regarding the process envisaged in the 8 July agreement, it should be stressed that despite the repeated calls of the United Nations and the constructive approach of the Turkish Cypriot side, the technical committees have not been established to this date owing to the Greek Cypriot reluctance in this regard. As the Turkish Cypriot side, our expectation is that the technical committees and the working groups, which would be useful for the creation of an atmosphere of confidence between the two sides, should be formed without further delay. However, this exercise cannot divert the main thrust of the settlement efforts under the United Nations, that is, the commencement of full-fledged negotiations on the substantive issues between the two leaders in the shortest possible time. We believe that the process which was started with the 8 July agreement should not be seen or taken as an academic process to analyse the Cyprus problem from the beginning since enough preparation has already been done in four decades of the negotiation process, which culminated in your comprehensive settlement plan.

In line with the propaganda campaign employed by the Greek Cypriot Administration in an increasing manner, the Greek Cypriot representative claims that the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots is unsubstantiated. It should be underlined that this propaganda cannot change the reality that for more than 40 years, the Greek Cypriot Administration has been relentlessly pursuing a policy aimed at the total isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people. In this context, I hardly need to recall your remarks recorded in your report on your mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2004/437), in which you pointed out that the results of the referendums had undone whatever rationale might have existed for pressuring and isolating the Turkish Cypriots and called upon the international community to ease the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people, as well as the European Council's decision of 26 April 2004 in this regard. It is unfortunate to see the Greek Cypriot representative making a mockery of this serious issue in the face of international calls which should have not been made in the first place, if there is no such thing as the isolation of Turkish Cypriots.

We believe it is high time for the international community to take tangible steps towards ending the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people and lifting the restrictions on their economic and social life in order to facilitate their overall development, thereby motivating the Greek Cypriot Administration to start looking upon the Turkish Cypriot people as an equal partner.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate the firm dedication of the Turkish Cypriot side to the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of the Annan plan.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 8 and 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Murat **Soysal**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/61/560–S/2006/864

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 November 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 November 2006, addressed to you by Murat Soysal, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Representation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-60361 (E) 081106

Annex to the letter dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 25 October 2006, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/61/542-S/2006/847), which yet again contains allegations of violations of the "airspace of the Republic of Cyprus" and of the "flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot Administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot Administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within and above its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal Administration will be futile as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating to itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

The Greek Cypriot Administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. Following the rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the United Nations settlement plan, the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, are expecting positive moves from the Greek Cypriot Administration, demonstrating its political will and sincerity for a fair and just settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Murat **Soysal**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2006/865

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2006
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 3 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to communicate to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on remarks included in the report of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) and the statements made by him to the media to the effect that the Lebanese authorities had informed him that weapons were still entering Lebanon clandestinely across the Syrian border.

In this connection, Syria affirms that the allegations contained in the report of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and in his statements to the media concerning smuggling of weapons across the Syrian-Lebanese border are untrue.

During the recent visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Damascus, President Bashar Al-Assad assured him that Syria had taken all the necessary measures to prevent smuggling of weapons across the border, including the deployment of an entire border guard division along the Syrian-Lebanese border to ensure more effective control.

Moreover, the Lebanese authorities have denied the allegations made by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, a denial that has come from a number of officials, as follows:

- On 1 November 2006, Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora denied before Parliament that the Lebanese Government had reported to Mr. Roed-Larsen activities involving the smuggling of weapons into Lebanon across the border with Syria. He added that he would follow up on the matter in order to ascertain how the subject had slipped into Mr. Roed-Larsen's report and then appeared in his statements following a meeting before the Security Council;
- Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Fawzi Salloukh denied in a statement made by him that the Lebanese Government had informed Mr. Roed-Larsen of weapons smuggling, adding that the absence of smuggling was a fact that had been confirmed by the Lebanese Army Command;
- Lebanese Minister of Defence Elias Murr stated that what Mr. Roed-Larsen had said, citing Lebanese officials, was devoid of truth;

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– A high-level Lebanese military source stated that there was no truth to the statements made by Mr. Roed-Larsen and that whenever smuggled weapons were found, the Command would issue a statement to that effect.

The Syrian Arab Republic, expressing its extreme regret over the inclusion of untrue allegations in the report of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and in his statements to the media, requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of his special envoys to the need to strive for accuracy and truth in statements made by them regarding matters of extreme political sensitivity, in order to uphold the credibility and impartiality of the Secretariat. We should like to point out in this connection that Israel has exploited the allegations of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in an attempt to justify its violation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), a violation that continues to this moment and has been documented by the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2006/866

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 1 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the comprehensive ceasefire agreement, signed on 7 September 2006 by the Government of Burundi and Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération (Palipehutu-FNL). On 13 October, I received a letter from the South African Facilitation of the Burundi peace process. In that letter, the Facilitation requested the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) to provide assistance, until the end of December 2006, to carry out some of the tasks envisaged under the agreement for the African Union special task force. These tasks include the provision of escorts to returning FNL leaders, as well as for FNL combatants, as they move to designated assembly areas.

According to the Facilitation, the African Union Force is expected to start deploying in November 2006. In this regard, ONUB logistical support during the deployment of the African Union Force was also requested.

For the above purpose, the Facilitation asked the United Nations to adjust slightly the withdrawal schedule of the remaining ONUB military contingents, which were expected to depart in November and December 2006, as outlined in my sixth report to the Security Council on ONUB (S/2006/163). On 31 October, the United Nations received a similar request from the Government of Burundi.

I concur with the requests of the Government and the Facilitation, which, it is hoped, could help assure the early and uninterrupted implementation of the agreement. It is therefore my intention to extend for a few weeks the deployment in Burundi of ONUB's remaining two infantry battalions and supporting military units. This slight adjustment would not affect the expiration of the overall mandate of ONUB on 31 December 2006, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1692 (2006).

The troop-contributing countries concerned (Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa and Thailand) have been preliminarily notified of my intention. I am also exploring the possibility of accommodating the additional costs associated with the adjusted withdrawal time frame, to the extent possible, from within the current budget of the Mission.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

06-60596 (E) 081106

United Nations S/2006/867

Security Council

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6 November 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 6 November 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 November 2006 (S/2006/866), concerning your intention to extend the deployment of the remaining two infantry battalions and supporting military units of the United Nations Operation in Burundi for a few weeks, until 31 December 2006, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Voto-Bernales**
President of the Security Council

06-60602 (E) 081106

United Nations S/2006/868

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 6 November 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of November 2006, and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider Israeli aggression in the Gaza Strip and the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem.

(*Signed*) Jamal Nasser **Al-Bader**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

06-60590 (E) 071106

United Nations S/2006/868*

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 November 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 6 November 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of November 2006, and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

(*Signed*) Jamal Nasser **Al-Bader**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

* Reissued for technical reasons.

06-60590* (E) 091106

United Nations S/2006/869

Security Council

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7 November 2006

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Letter dated 7 November 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group in New York, and on behalf of State members of OIC, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider Israeli aggression in the Gaza Strip and the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem.

(*Signed*) Ilgar **Mammadov**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-60737 (E) 071106

United Nations S/2006/870

Security Council

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8 November 2006

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Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraphs 6, 13 and 16 of Security Council resolution 1556 (2004), paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1564 (2004), paragraph 17 of Council resolution 1574 (2004) and paragraph 12 of Council resolution 1590 (2005). It covers the month of September 2006.

II. Insecurity in Darfur

2. September witnessed an increase in violence in Darfur. Fighting between the signatories and non-signatories of the Darfur Peace Agreement intensified with the Government of the Sudan using aerial bombardment in attacks against villages controlled by the National Redemption Front (NRF) and G19 rebel groups. Tensions between Darfur Peace Agreement signatories also increased, for the first time. Militia attacks have also significantly increased, in particular in Southern Darfur, targeting civilian populations and internally displaced persons while tensions increased among rebel groups. During the reporting period, African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) peacekeepers were also targeted more often, especially in Northern Darfur, while attacks on humanitarian workers continued unabated.

3. The ceasefire between the Minni Minawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Government of the Sudan held generally throughout Darfur in September. However, several incidents indicated that tensions exist between these two signatories of the Darfur Peace Agreement. On 22 September 2006, SLM-Minawi forces accompanying the rebel leader beat up two Military Intelligence officers of the Government of the Sudan at the Nyala airport. This was the fourth in a series of such incidents in Nyala. On 28 September, a clash erupted between SLM-Minawi bodyguards and police officers of the Government of the Sudan in Omdurman, Khartoum, sparked by the detention of an SLM-Minawi soldier. In retaliation for the arrest of their comrade, SLM-Minawi members raided a nearby police station and took several police officers hostage. Reports suggest that at least one person was killed in the ensuing shoot-out.

4. For the first time since the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement, one signatory accused the other of breaching the ceasefire agreement. On 30 August, an SLM-Minawi spokesperson accused the Government and the Janjaweed militia of

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random killing in Southern Darfur from 28 to 30 August, including the torching of around 13 villages south of Nyala.

5. Meanwhile, fighting between Darfur Peace Agreement signatories and non-signatories continued. On 28 August, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) launched an aerial and ground offensive against SRF forces in the Kutrud and Abu Sakin area, 60 kilometres north of El Fasher, and captured Um Sidr on 31 August. On 11 September, SRF forces recaptured Um Sidr, forcing an SAF retreat towards Melit, 60 kilometres northeast of El Fasher.

6. Heavy fighting was also reported in Southern Darfur between 10 and 13 September when SAF forces, in dozens of vehicles, assisted by Janjaweed, artillery and aerial support, launched an offensive against Darfur Peace Agreement non-signatory groups in Eastern Jebel Marra, attacking over a dozen villages. SRF forces moving southwards into the Jebel Marra reportedly supported the non-signatory groups in Eastern Jebel Marra.

7. In Southern Darfur, on 24 August, an armed group attacked the SAF garrison at Sunqu, 240 kilometres south of Nyala. Reports suggest that a former SLM-Minawi commander conducted the attack, which killed 10 and wounded 15, in retaliation for earlier attacks on villages near Buram.

8. The grave humanitarian situation in Northern Darfur, similar to patterns of violence observed at the height of the conflict in 2004, has been particularly disturbing. On 28 and 29 August, reports were received that Government of the Sudan forces entered and looted Kutum town, Tawilla and Um Sidr. Northern Darfur. On 10 September, Government aircraft bombed several villages 20 kilometres southwest of Tawila. The SRF forces recaptured Um Sidr. SAF aircraft continued aerial bombardment of Sai village and Hashaba North on 12 September. On 16 September, during ongoing fighting between SAF and SRF, Antonov planes reportedly bombed the SRF-controlled villages of Anka and Awaad, some 30 kilometres southwest of Um Sidr.

9. Meanwhile, new increasing tensions between and within rebel groups supporting the Darfur Peace Agreement in Northern Darfur. On 3 September, a group of Minawi SLM-Minawi soldiers attacked their highway commander in Garoda. Three persons were reportedly killed and three injured. Senior SLM-Minawi commanders as well as the Kutum Commissioner were in the area. Tensions heightened again on 28 September, when an unidentified armed group attacked the SLM-Minawi headquarters near Tawilla, Northern Darfur, during the visit of senior leaders of the rebel group, killing 11 and injuring 20. A September ceasefire was between SLM-Minawi (mainly Zaghawa) and SLM-Free Will (mainly Birgid) in Muhajeriya, Southern Darfur, after SLM-Free Will members were attacked and detained. On 5 and 7 October, armed clashes between forces were reported once between SLM-Free Will and SLM-Minawi.

10. Armed banditry and looting targeting humanitarians and commercial traffic also continued to be a major source of insecurity and an indication of the lawlessness prevailing in Darfur. On a humanitarian armed convoy consisting of truck carrying fuel, on 15 September. Another ambushed a United Nations agency truck carrying 17 metric tons of commodities near Abdel Shakur. The drivers and trucks were released on 18 September. On 20 September, three armed men looted two commercial trucks near Um Kadadah, about 18 kilometres from Nyala.

11. SAF soldiers have also been accused of robbery and looting. On 30 August, SAF soldiers robbed villagers in Kornoi, Northern Darfur, of their belongings and money. When one woman refused to hand over her blanket, the soldiers assaulted her. On 1 September, SAF soldiers looted the health centre, pharmacy and the guesthouse of an international non-governmental organization (NGO) in Hashaba North, Northern Darfur, after its staff had been killed in crossfire. On 9 September, SAF soldiers reportedly destroyed relief food in international NGO distribution centres in Sanihaye village, east of Um Sidir.

12. Peacekeepers of the African Union (AU), in particular in North Darfur, were targeted frequently during September. On 3 September, 12 armed men disarmed an AU team on a firewood patrol near the camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kassab, Northern Darfur, stealing their vehicles and other equipment. On 4 September, armed men in five pick-up vehicles ambushed an AMIS patrol on its way from Tina to Kutum, Northern Darfur. On the same day, five armed men opened fire on AU personnel guarding the AU civilian police station in the Kassab IDP Camp. On 11 September, in Western Darfur, five unknown gunmen fired nine shots at AU soldiers on duty at the AMIS borehole, north of the AMIS group site at Masteri village, Western Darfur.

13. Violence against humanitarian personnel continued throughout September. On 1 September, a national staff member of the International Rescue Committee died in Hashaba, Northern Darfur, in crossfire between the NRF and Government forces. This was the twelfth aid worker killed in Darfur since the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement. On 5 September, students in Nyala attacked United Nations offices and compounds of international non-governmental organizations during an anti-United Nations demonstration organized by the Trade Union Workers, injuring one security guard.

14. Hijacking and armed robbery of humanitarian vehicles has also become commonplace in Darfur. On 7 September, three armed men stopped two international non-governmental organization vehicles south of Zalingei, beating the NGO staff and stealing cash.

15. On 28 August, about 100 armed militia from several different tribes, including the Habaniya and Falata, attacked and looted several villages south of Buram, including Al Amoud Al Akdar and Hadak, destroying shops, a graining mill and a water tank, and burning houses. The same day, militia also attacked the village of Gueghin. On 30 August, the SLM-Minawi accused the Government of the Sudan of being involved in the attack. On 9 September, militia returned to Al Amoud Al Akdar and attacked the population, which had gathered to meet a joint AU/United Nations team coming to assess an earlier attack, which took place on 28 August.

16. Despite the agreement of 26 July and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Sudan and Chad on 8 August, fighting between Chadian armed opposition groups and the Chadian regular forces (FANT) continued in September. On 16 September, Chadian armed opposition group rebels and FANT clashed in Jebel Merfain, 70 kilometres north-west of El Geneina, on the Chadian side of the border. The groups were reinforced from Western Darfur on 19 September and engaged in heavy clashes with FANT forces on the same day in Jebel Merfein. The Chadian armed opposition groups reportedly captured 60 Chadian soldiers and numerous tanks and vehicles in the attack.

III. Human rights and protection

17. The Government of the Sudan military campaign in Northern and Southern Darfur is taking its toll on the civilian population. The large-scale attacks by militia groups on villages south of Buram, Southern Darfur, between 28 August and 9 September, which were referred to above, resulted in dozens of people killed and injured, and thousands displaced. Many of the newly displaced find little safety in IDP camps owing to the presence of militias and armed groups around and within the camps. Sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur targeting IDP women also continued. Government authorities have curtailed Sudanese citizens' right to protest and have restricted the movement of United Nations staff in violation of the status-of-forces agreement.

18. The sustained military campaign in Northern and Southern Darfur against non-signatories has resulted in indiscriminate killings and other grave abuses against civilians, including death, injury, rape and displacement. When a plane dropped bombs around the market and the school in Hillet Hajar, Northern Darfur, on 2 September, many of the villagers fled to the mountains to hide. Since May, the attacks have forced thousands to flee their villages to seek refuge in already overstretched IDP camps or isolated rural areas. Some 50,000 people have been displaced in the last four months, with villages in the countryside effectively emptied following aerial bombardments. Since mid-August, at least 12 people have died because of lack of medical services in camps in Tawila, Northern Darfur.

19. The militia attacks on villages near Buram described above led to the death and displacement of civilians, including the separation of children from their families. Militia surrounded, looted and set fire to villages, killing scores of civilians. In the area of Seiseban alone, witnesses reported that militia killed 75 civilians, including women and children as they were trying to escape the attack. Some 2,500 people fled their villages, and around 5,000 who were unable to escape are trapped in the area and hiding in the mountains.

20. The threat of armed militia around and within IDP camps severely restricted freedom of movement of internally displaced persons and hindered their ability to enjoy an adequate standard of living. On 31 August, militiamen killed a shepherd grazing his cattle two kilometres south of Gereida, Southern Darfur, and attacked IDP women fetching firewood in the same area. On 11 September, two uniformed men shot a male IDP in El Geneina and stole personal belongings, while on 20 September, a male IDP was beaten and robbed by five men, two of whom were in uniform outside El Geneina.

21. The presence of armed groups within IDP camps such as ZamZam and Abou Shouk in Northern Darfur makes the camps increasingly militarized and insecure. There are widespread and persistent reports of violence against civilians in camps, including murder, physical attack, rape and armed robbery. On 12 September, 10 armed men entered the Tawila IDP Camp, Northern Darfur, and stole the animals of IDPs at gunpoint. AU peacekeepers followed the gunmen and returned their fire, killing one and wounding another.

22. Attacks on female IDPs by armed militia outside the camps were recurrent. On 3 September, in camps in El Geneina, Western Darfur, four Massalit IDP women were physically assaulted and fired at by armed men in uniform. On the same day, in Gereida, Southern Darfur, four Massalit IDP women were surrounded by 60 armed

men in uniform, who beat the women and raped two of them. The increase in insecurity and military conflict has exacerbated the already persistent practice of targeting women and girls with sexual violence. While the State Committees on Gender-Based Violence in Darfur could provide a potential forum to address these violations, the unwillingness of the authorities to recognize the pervasiveness of this problem and their continued efforts to cast doubt on reported incidents have only further burdened the victims of sexual violence and prevented an adequate Government response.

23. Government responses to demonstrations in early September illustrated intolerance for the public expression of dissenting views. On 3 September, Government forces broke up a peaceful gathering at El Fasher University using firearms, tear gas and electric batons; at least one student died and 19 were injured. On 8 September, in El Geneina, a religious leader was detained overnight by Sudanese Military Intelligence for allegedly urging people to demonstrate in favour of the United Nations in Darfur during his Friday sermon. The Government's use of excessive force and other repressive mechanisms to respond to internal dissent contravenes the provisions of the Interim National Constitution guaranteeing freedom of peaceful assembly and expression and respect for human rights.

24. In violation of their obligations under the status-of-forces agreement, Government authorities repeatedly stopped United Nations staff at checkpoints and, in some cases, obstructed them from performing their mandated duties. On 18 September, a national security officer stopped a United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) team in Nyala. The staff were taken to the local national security office and released only after United Nations security officers intervened.

IV. The humanitarian situation

25. The insecurity, banditry and fighting which have characterized the reporting period continued to prevent access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance. The targeting and killing of humanitarian workers, the hijacking of humanitarian vehicles as well as the insecurity caused by clashes between armed groups forced humanitarians to suspend operations. In Northern Darfur alone, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that 355,000 people went without food aid during July and August. Humanitarian action is proving to be more challenging as fighting continues, the number of factions increases, lines of command fragment and frontlines multiply.

26. Humanitarian access, already at its lowest in August since 2004, is still severely limited, with road travel outside urban centres becoming more difficult. Operations depend increasingly on expensive air transport. South of Nyala, Southern Darfur, humanitarian organizations have no access to the newly displaced because of ongoing insecurity. On 16 September, an international NGO evacuated seven international and 16 national staff members from Muhajirya back to Nyala owing to the unpredictable security situation. Large parts of Jebel Marra, an estimated population of more than 100,000, are inaccessible because of militia attacks. The impact on civilians can only be estimated since no humanitarian assessments can be undertaken in recently attacked areas. Humanitarian organizations suspended activities around Tawila, as the risk of hijacking and harassment became unacceptably high. In less than a month, five vehicles belonging

to humanitarian organizations have been taken at gunpoint in the area. One humanitarian aid worker was killed in Hashaba North, Northern Darfur. As a result, more than 80,000 persons have been deprived of basic health services and access to water. Up to 1,000 IDPs have sought refuge at the IDP camp close to AMIS in Tawila. Food distribution continued, but the camp is lacking in other basic services. Other IDPs sought refuge in areas which were unreachable for humanitarian operators.

27. Notwithstanding these difficulties, humanitarian actors continue to provide assistance to some 2.6 million conflict-affected people. Health, nutrition, food aid, and water and sanitation programmes continue. Agencies and Government of the Sudan counterparts worked together to control a cholera outbreak with 1,025 cases in Southern Darfur alone. In September, WFP and partners distributed food to some 130,000 people in Mellit, Malha, Sayah and Kutum in Northern Darfur. As food distribution was carried out, one vehicle was stolen in Kutum. Those areas had not been reached since May and are prone to food insecurity.

28. The moratorium on bureaucratic procedures for aid agencies to operate in Darfur remains in place and facilitates the work of over 14,000 humanitarian personnel. However, the moratorium is applied inconsistently. Unreasonable delays in obtaining visas, customs clearance for relief items and recruitment of Sudanese staff persist. This results in a waste of time and resources that could be better spent on vulnerable populations.

29. The new agreement between the Government and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) allowing it to serve as Camp Coordinator of Kalma Camp in Southern Darfur, signed in May, has been suspended. This is the sixth time that NRC activities in Kalma have been suspended. The Government has also blocked access for NRC staff to Kalma as well as other parts of Southern Darfur where they have operations.

V. Implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement

30. No new parties joined the Darfur Peace Agreement in September while efforts to reconcile the SLM factions continued. The already weak pro-Darfur Peace Agreement bloc is further threatened by frictions between and within rebel groups. While some progress has been achieved on the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation, Darfur Peace Agreement implementation is significantly lagging behind; almost all deadlines set out in the Agreement have been missed so far.

31. In September, both the signatories and civil society organizations stepped up efforts to bolster the peace process. The Zaghawa Native Administration, in coordination with Minni Minawi, spearheaded an initiative aimed at reconciling the SLM-Minawi and some G19 commanders in Northern Darfur. Representatives of the Native Administration met G19 commanders in Gira, Northern Darfur, on 15 September. Talks reportedly also commenced between SLM commanders in Eastern Jebel Marra and the Southern Darfur State authorities.

32. At the same time, in September the fragility of the rebel groups and alliances was demonstrated, which further complicates efforts to consolidate political support for the Darfur Peace Agreement. On 23 and 24 September, local media reported frictions within the leadership of the SLM-Free Will. While Secretary General Essa

East of SLM-Free will issued a statement on 22 September relieving the Chairman of SLM-Free Will, Abdul Rahman Moussa, of his duties, a number of elements within the faction issued statements on 23 September rejecting the move. Moreover, recent conflicts within the SLM-Minawi faction in Gereida and between SLM-Minawi and SLM-Free Will in Muhajirya appear to divide the pro-Darfur Peace Agreement parties along ethnic lines.

33. During September, the Ceasefire Commission remained largely inactive. It was unable to address the ongoing military confrontations, nor did it move forward with the implementation of Darfur Peace Agreement security provisions such as the disarmament of the Janjaweed. Following the exclusion of the non-signatories from the sub-Ceasefire Commission level in August, the Commission also decided to exclude observers, including the United Nations, at the sub-Ceasefire Commission level. In September, the Commission held five of its biweekly meetings while three were cancelled. It discussed 8 of the remaining 77 violation reports forwarded by the sub-Ceasefire Commissions and referred 2 to the Joint Commission. The Joint Commission, scheduled to meet monthly, has not met since the beginning of August.

34. On 26 August, following amendments in the Northern and Southern Darfur State Constitutions, the State Legislative Council in Western Darfur amended the State Constitution to allow for representation of pro-Darfur Peace Agreement groups in the executive and legislative branches of the State. The pro-Darfur Peace Agreement groups will gain the position of the Deputy Governor, two ministers, two commissioners, two executive directors, the Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council and 21 members in the State Legislative Council. The Government also increased National Congress Party (NCP) membership in the State Legislative Council by four. NCP will still retain the absolute majority of seats. The Wali of Western Darfur has approved the amendments and they are awaiting endorsement from the Ministry of Justice in Khartoum.

35. Meanwhile, the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission continued its assessments through mid-September, but it has only been able to access parts of Darfur. The teams have now reconvened in Khartoum to prepare preliminary draft cluster reports based on existing work. Early findings confirm the enormous impact that the conflict has had on the lives and livelihoods of the people of Darfur. Despite the efforts of the humanitarian community, both international and national, basic services are badly overburdened or non-existent.

36. In September, the AU Darfur Peace Agreement Implementation Team in Khartoum commenced work on the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation and circulated to key partners for comments a strategy paper on it, which outlines the main priorities of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation. The African Union has named Abdul Mohamed (Ethiopia) as the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation and requested other members of the Preparatory Committee to finalize their Committee nominations. The Government of the Sudan, the League of Arab States and the United Nations have nominated their representatives. Consultations are currently under way on the appointment of the Chairperson of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation.

VI. United Nations support to the African Union Mission in the Sudan

37. On 20 September, the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) extended the mandate of the African Union Mission in the Sudan for three months and approved a new concept of operations to fulfil its Darfur Peace Agreement responsibilities. The AU PSC also called on the United Nations and other partners to support AMIS. Pursuant to this and previous PSC decisions of 10 March and 15 May 2006, the United Nations and the African Union have agreed on a package of immediate United Nations support to AMIS with a view to strengthening its efforts to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement. The support package includes logistical and material support, military staff support, advisory support to civilian police, as well as civilian support in the areas of mine action, public information and support to Darfur Peace Agreement implementation. The objective of this support is to immediately enhance the management of AMIS through a proactive advisory role by United Nations staff. These staff will be fully dedicated to supporting AMIS and co-located with AMIS throughout Darfur. In this respect it will be critical for AMIS to provide protection to those deployed as part of the support package.

38. Chairperson Konaré of the AU Commission and I wrote to President al-Bashir on 22 September outlining the main features of the support package and requesting the President's personal support for its implementation. On 3 October, President al-Bashir responded giving his personal support for the assistance package. I subsequently replied to that letter stressing that the United Nations and the African Union would proceed in full transparency with this initiative. I also stressed that any staff deployed as part of United Nations support to AMIS would be covered by the current status-of-forces agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations concerning UNMIS.

VII. Observations

39. Five months after the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement, violence has increased again in Darfur. I am gravely concerned about the Government's apparent attempt to find a military solution to the crisis, which runs counter to previous Security Council resolutions and the Sudan's commitments to the Darfur Peace Agreement. Thousands of Sudanese Armed Forces troops have been deployed to the area in clear violation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and Security Council resolution 1591 (2005).

40. I particularly deplore the use of aerial bombardment by Government forces, which fails to distinguish civilians from combatants and is in breach of resolution 1591 (2005) and international humanitarian law.

41. I note that Darfur Peace Agreement signatories continue to violate their obligations under the Agreement and non-signatories under the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement. I call on all parties to halt the violence, uphold their obligations under the various agreements and work towards a political solution for the conflict in Darfur.

42. I condemn in the strongest terms the attack by militia on defenceless civilians south of Buram, Southern Darfur, which underscores the prevailing lack of security.

I urge the Government to move forward with its commitment to disarm the Janjaweed militia, who continue to pose a serious threat to the lives and livelihoods of IDPs and the civilian population at large.

43. AMIS continues to carry out its important work in this very difficult environment, while still facing serious resource shortages. The United Nations will continue to implement, as rapidly as possible, the agreed package of support for AMIS. While this support should give a boost to the AU Mission, it is not a replacement for an increase in the size and an augmentation of the capabilities of the current force in Darfur, which would be required to effectively implement the security provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement and to put the AU Mission in a position to make a broad contribution to an improvement in the security situation in the region.

44. Even as efforts to strengthen AMIS continue, it is important to reiterate that a comprehensive and lasting resolution to the crisis will come only through a broad-based political settlement, which will require the complete commitment of the Government and the rebel movements. This settlement will be achievable only if discussion and dialogue replace the bombings, attacks and counter-attacks of the last two months.

45. The suffering of the Darfurian population has lasted far too long. The gains made in 2005 in controlling malnutrition and mortality, and in the provision of services, are coming under strain with humanitarian needs expected to increase. Humanitarian aid workers continue to attempt to reopen routes, negotiate safe passage for aid convoys, fill in emerging gaps, and advocate for the respect of humanitarian principles, but their valiant efforts are undermined by violence targeted at them. Twelve aid workers have lost their lives since the Darfur Peace Agreement was signed — more than in the previous two years. An overall trend is developing where humanitarian aid is being targeted for violence.

46. I condemn these killings and strongly appeal to all parties to stop the violence, to respect humanitarian principles, and to allow humanitarian actors to provide much-needed assistance and monitor protection concerns without being subject to harassment, looting and killing.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 8 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement and on behalf of the States members of the Movement, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

I hereby request you to have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Diaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-60800 (E) 081106

United Nations A/ES-10/365–S/2006/872

General Assembly
Security Council

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8 November 2006

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 8 November 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the early hours of this morning, Wednesday, 8 November 2006, Israeli occupying forces shelled a residential neighbourhood with 12 missiles in the town of Beit Hanoun in the northern Gaza Strip, killing 19 civilians and wounding at least 54, 15 seriously. These civilians were shelled in their sleep or while they were fleeing the shelling in the neighbourhood of Al-Kafarneh, where two homes were specifically targeted. The victims included 16 members of one family, Al-Athamneh, including a one-month-old baby, a one-year-old baby girl, seven other children and six women. Palestinian medical personnel have been unable to identify several victims due to the severe burns and the separation, shattering and distortion of body parts caused by explosives of a non-conventional nature. Doctors in the Gaza Strip insist that these kinds of severe injuries are caused by a weapon that Israel, the occupying Power, started using in the Gaza Strip six months ago.

This horrific crime took place less than 24 hours after the Israeli occupying forces declared an end to their aggression in the area, which has been carried out since 1 November 2006 and left over 100 dead and over 350 injured, many seriously. Alongside their crimes in Gaza, Israeli occupying forces killed five Palestinians in Al-Yamoun village, near Jenin in the West Bank. There are signs that four of them were executed after their arrest by the Israeli occupying forces.

These despicable crimes took place following a letter from President Mahmoud Abbas to the President of the Security Council in which he called upon the international community to shoulder its responsibilities and to stop Israel's brutal crimes against Palestinian civilians in Beit Hanoun and elsewhere in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In this regard, and with a sense of great urgency, we call on the international community to exert concerted efforts to launch an independent investigation into Israel's deliberate targeting and

06-60858 (E) 091106

killing of Palestinian civilians. The United Nations should examine these atrocities committed by Israel, the occupying Power, and take action to bring them to an end.

In line with the above-mentioned developments, it is starkly evident that Israel, the occupying Power, is destroying all chances for peace and escalating the situation on the ground by causing as much death and destruction as possible in the Occupied Palestinian Territory through the deliberate use of excessive, indiscriminate and completely disproportionate force against the Palestinian civilian population.

Indeed, in both word and action, Israel, the occupying Power, has indicated that it will in fact continue with its aggression and illegal policies, further compounding the suffering of the Palestinian people, who are already forced to bear inhumane conditions under its brutal occupation. Hence, we continue to call on the international community to take action to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease immediately its military aggression and to scrupulously abide by international law, particularly the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 270 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 7 November 2006 (A/ES-10/364-S/2006/862), constitute a daily record of the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letter, it is my profound regret to inform you that, since our last letter to you, at least 59 more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,385 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Annex to the identical letters dated 8 November 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Friday, 3 November 2006, to Wednesday, 8 November 2006)

Friday, 3 November 2006

1. Iyad Abu Al-Jidyan
2. Mahmoud Sabah
3. Abdel Kareem Khaleel Sobeh (14)
4. Ahmad Mansour Abu Humaid
5. Tha'er Ahmad Hassan
6. Basil Ashour
7. Salman Saber Odwan
8. Ra'ed Yasseen (17)
9. Ayman Yasseen (19)
10. Mostafa Habeeb

Saturday, 4 November 2006

1. Ilaa' Talal Nasser (15)
2. Israa' Talal Nasser (19)
3. Ammar Omar
4. Ahmad Al-Madhoun
5. Lou'ai Al-Bornou
6. Ibrahim Al-Bassyouni (18)
7. Ra'ed Siyam
8. Marwan Abu Harbeed

Sunday, 5 November 2006

1. Ra'ed Abdel Al
2. Hossam Mohammad Obaid
3. Mahdi Al-Hamadeen
4. Fatmah Abdel Fattah Zahran (70)
5. Mazen Hani Shahat

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,389.

Monday, 6 November 2006

1. Mahmoud Awni Taha
2. Mohammad Ahmad Ashour Al-Kafarneh (19)
3. Ramzi Al-Sharafi (15)
4. Alaa' Tawfeeq Siyam
5. Ahmad Mutei' Al-Hossary
6. Mohammad Ahmad Ashour
7. Mirvat Mas'oud (18)
8. Usama Saleh Jabr

Tuesday, 7 November 2006

1. Badr Faisal
2. Usama Mohammad Al-Hobail
3. Mahmoud Abu Habal
4. Abdel Hameed Al-Gharbawi
5. Nahla Al-Shanti
6. Ra'ed Al-Qorom
7. Hamdi Al-Batsh
8. Nader Abu Al-Omrain

Wednesday, 8 November 2006

1. Iyad Suwailam
2. Deema Magdi Al-Athamneh (11)
3. Mayssaa' Ramzi Al-Athamneh (3)
4. Fatmeh Al-Athamneh (5)
5. Saa'd Magdi Abu Amsheh (8)
6. Mahmoud Amjad Al-Athamneh (12)
7. Mahdi Saa'di Al-Athamneh (13)
8. Mohammad Saa'di Al-Athamneh (14)
9. Arafat Al-Athamneh (17)
10. Nihad Al-Athamneh
11. Sameer Mas'oud Al-Athamneh
12. Mohammad Ramadan Al-Athamneh
13. Sanaa' Ahmad Al-Athamneh
14. Manal Ahmad Al-Athamneh
15. Saqr Mohmmad Odwan
16. Sabah Al-Athamneh
17. Mas'oud Abdallah Al-Athamneh
18. Ni'mat Al-Athamneh
19. Mohammad Nimr Abu Al-Nadi
20. Ilaa' Al-Athamneh

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Security Council

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Letter dated 8 November 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Security Council which will be held on Thursday, 9 November 2006, regarding the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

06-60968 (E) 091106

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Security Council

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9 November 2006

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Letter dated 8 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the written statement of the delegation of the Republic of Serbia (see annex) in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by Adnan Terzić, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the Security Council on 8 November 2006 (see S/PV.5563).

I should be most grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and the annexed statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pavle **Jevremović**
Permanent Representative

06-61088 (E) 101106

Annex to the letter dated 8 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In line with its official policy, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has consistently supported all efforts towards stability, democracy and social and economic prosperity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are both committed to the European principles and values on the road to European Union accession, which include strengthening of regional cooperation among Western Balkan States. From that point of view, we perceive any progress made in Bosnia and Herzegovina towards Euro-Atlantic integration as a contribution to the overall security, stabilization and progress of the entire region.

Internal political considerations of Bosnia and Herzegovina should not negatively affect the development of our bilateral relations. We therefore consider that the positions contained in the statement of Adnan Terzic, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are baseless and that they do not reflect our common interests and efforts invested towards our common goals and the development of comprehensive and friendly neighbourly relations.

The Republic of Serbia will continue with its policy of cooperation and confidence-building in the region, with all its neighbours, including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 9 November 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to Afghanistan from 9 to 17 November 2006. The mission will be led by Kenzo Oshima of Japan. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are annexed hereto.

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

Kenzo Oshima (Japan), Head of mission

Martin Garcia Moritan (Argentina)

Lars Faaborg-Andersen (Denmark)

Jean-Pierre Lacroix (France)

Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)

Abdulla Al-Sulati (Qatar)

Vadim Smirnov (Russian Federation)

Peter Burian (Slovakia)

Nicholas Williams (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Jackie Wolcott Sanders (United States of America)

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Voto-Bernales**
President of the Security Council

06-61064 (E) 091106

Annex

Security Council mission to Afghanistan

Terms of reference

1. The members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to Afghanistan. The visit will take place from 9 to 17 November 2006.

2. The mission has the following objectives:

- To give assurance to the Afghan society of the continued commitment by the international community to the Afghan process based on the Afghan Compact and Security Council resolution 1662 (2006) under the Afghan leadership
- To demonstrate the Council's support for the Afghan efforts for security, governance and development by the Government, Parliament, local governments, civil society and other Afghan parties
- To review the progress in the Afghan efforts in the above areas, with particular emphasis on counter-narcotics, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disbandment of illegal armed groups, human rights protection, public sector reform, justice sector reform and rule of law issues
- To review the status of international assistance, in particular the activities of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, including United Nations provincial offices and the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board and the operation of the International Security Assistance Force, including its cooperation with the Afghan Security Forces and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition